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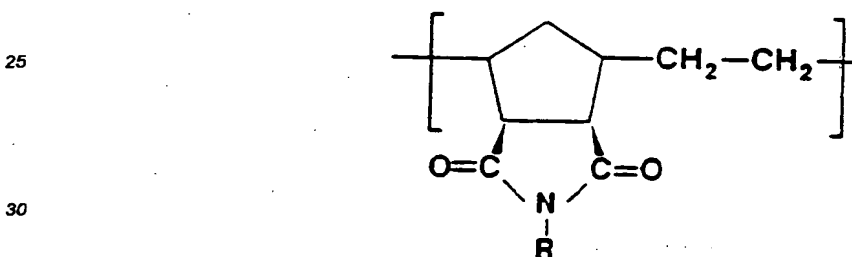
(54) **Hydrogenated cyclic alkyl polymers.**

(57) Polyethylene cyclopentanedicarboximides, e.g. having an imide group which is alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, prepared by hydrogenation of a precursor polymer having olefinic unsaturation in the polymer backbone and derived from norbornene dicarboximide units. Such polyethylene cyclopentanedicarboximides exhibit a substantially higher thermo-oxidative stability than the unsaturated precursor polymer.

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Metathesis ring-opening polymerization of norbornene monomers provides a variety of useful unsaturated cyclic olefin polymers such as norbornene dicarboximide polymers which exhibit advantageously high glass transition temperatures; low dielectric permittivity and good mechanical properties which commend their use in a variety of applications, e.g. in the electronics industry as substrates for supporting microelectronic circuits and as connectors. Because of the unsaturation in the polymer backbone, such polymers are not sufficiently stable to thermo-oxidative degradation for many high temperature applications. Although the oxidative stability of such polymers can be improved by conventional methods such as the incorporation of anti-oxidants, such additives often have an adverse effect on dielectric properties.

I have discovered that the hydrogenation of unsaturated norbornene dicarboximide polymers provides novel saturated cyclopentane dicarboximide polymers exhibiting glass transition temperatures (T_g) above 150°C and substantially enhanced thermo-oxidative stability. The polymers of this invention comprise ethylene cyclopentane dicarboximide units having the structural formula



35 Because the carbon bonds in the backbone of such polyethylene cyclopentanedicarboximides is saturated, the polymer has increased flexibility and thus a lower T_g than the T_g of the unsaturated precursor polymer from which it is produced. As used herein T_g is determined in a differential scanning calorimeter at a heating rate of 20°C/minute. The T_g of the saturated polymers of this invention is at least 5°C lower than the T_g of the corresponding unsaturated precursor polymer. Surprisingly, however the polyethylene cyclopentanedicarboximides
40 of this invention can have sufficiently high T_g , depending on the imide substituent, to be advantageously useful for many high heat applications. For instance, saturated homopolymers where the imide group is methyl or cyclohexyl have a T_g of about 165°C and homopolymers where the imide group is a halophenyl, e.g. o-chlorophenyl, have a T_g of about 200°C.

The oxidative stability of the polymers of this invention is determined by subjecting the polymer to increasing temperature (at a rate of 10°C/minute) in an oxygen atmosphere e.g. in a differential scanning calorimeter and recording the maximum exotherm temperature (T_{ex}) indicative of polymer oxidation. The saturated polymers of this invention exhibit substantially higher resistance to thermo-oxidative degradation than do the unsaturated precursor polymers. Preferred saturated polymers of this invention exhibit T_{ex} at least 10°C higher, more preferably at least 20°C higher, than the T_{ex} of the unsaturated precursor polymer. For instance, polyethylene N-cyclohexylnorbornene dicarboximide undergoes oxidation at a T_{ex} of about 340°C, whereas the precursor polymer degrades at a T_{ex} of about 210°C.

55 The ethylene cyclopentanedicarboximide polymers of this invention can be a homopolymer or copolymer prepared by hydrogenating a precursor polymer having olefinic unsaturation in the polymer backbone and derived from norbornene dicarboximide units selected from the group consisting of N-methyl norbornene dicarboximide, N-ethyl norbornene dicarboximide, N-propyl norbornene dicarboximide, N-butyl norbornene dicar-

boximide, N-trifluoroethyl norbornene dicarboximide, N-phenyl norbornene dicarboximide, N-trifluoromethyl-phenyl norbornene dicarboximide, N-cyclopentyl norbornene dicarboximide, N-cyclohexyl norbornene dicarboximide, N-cycloheptyl norbornene dicarboximide, N-cyclooctyl norbornene dicarboximide and other imide monomers or, in the case of copolymers, non-imide metathesis polymerizable monomers such as norbornene nitrile.

The unsaturated precursor polymers useful in this invention can be simply prepared using well known metathesis ring-opening polymerization techniques, including melt polymerization and solution polymerization where the monomer is dissolved in solvent such as toluene or dichloroethane, using conventional metathesis polymerization catalysts such as tungsten hexachloride catalyst with aluminum alkyl accelerator or ruthenium chloride catalyst. Preferred catalyst systems are the non-pyrophoric catalysts, comprising ruthenium initiator and tungsten catalyst, disclosed by Hardiman in U.S. application Serial No. 07/531,663, incorporated herein by reference. Because the N-cycloalkyl norbornene dicarboximide monomers have a melt point less than 150°C, such polymers are advantageously prepared by melt polymerization, e.g. in an extruder, using conventional metathesis polymerization catalyst systems. And, because certain of the norbornene dicarboximide monomers form eutectic mixtures, melt polymerization is possible at desirably low temperatures. For instance, copolymers of N-methyl and N-cycloalkyl norbornene dicarboximide are advantageously prepared by melt polymerization at temperatures lower than the melting point of either monomer, i.e. about 115°C for N-methyl norbornene dicarboximide and about 140°C for N-cyclohexyl norbornene dicarboximide. Monomer mixtures of about 25-70% N-cyclohexyl norbornene dicarboximide melt at temperatures of 85-100°C and monomer mixtures of about 50-60% N-cyclo-hexyl norbornene dicarboximide melt at eutectic temperatures of 85-90°C. Such melt polymerization conducted at lower temperatures reduces the polymer's exposure to the potentially deleterious effects of higher temperature polymerization.

Hydrogenation can be effected by conventional methods well known to those skilled in the art of hydrogenating unsaturated polymers. In a convenient method, the hydrogenation is conducted in solution, e.g. of the precursor polymer and a reducing agent such as p-toluenesulfonyl hydrazide in a compatible solvent such as N-methylpyrrolidone.

EXAMPLE 1

This example illustrates a method of hydrogenating a precursor norbornene dicarboximide polymer, i.e. a homopolymer comprising N-cyclohexyl norbornene dicarboximide units (T_g of 205°C and T_{ex} of 209°C), to prepare a polyethylene N-cyclohexyl cyclopentanedicarboximide. 63 grams of the precursor polymer was dissolved in 1.5 liters of N-methyl pyrrolidone at about 25°C followed by the addition of 220 grams of p-toluenesulfonyl hydrazide. Oxygen was removed from the solution by passing nitrogen through the solution. The precursor polymer was hydrogenated by maintaining the solution temperature at 110°C for 8 hours. The polymer was precipitated in methanol, washed with water and dried in vacuum oven at 80°C. The recovered polymer was 98% hydrogenated (determined by $C^{13}NMR$) and had a T_g of 164°C and a T_{ex} of about 340°C.

EXAMPLE 2

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using a variety of different precursor polymers, i.e. homopolymers of N-methyl, N-o-fluorophenyl, and N-o-chlorophenyl norbornene dicarboximide units. The reduction of T_g and increase of T_{ex} is shown in the following Table.

<u>Imide Group</u>	<u>Precursor Polymer</u>		<u>Hydrogenated Polymer</u>	
	<u>T_g</u>	<u>T_{ex}</u>	<u>T_g</u>	<u>T_{ex}</u>
methyl	210 °C	165 °C	204 °C	232 °C
o-fluorophenyl	239	193	225	252
o-chlorophenyl	260	216	225	276

While specific embodiments have been described herein, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications thereof can be made without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, it is intended that the following claims cover all such modifications within the full inventive concept.

Claims

1. Polyethylene cyclopentanedicarboximide.
- 5 2. Polyethylene cyclopentanedicarboximide according to claim 1 where the imide group is N-alkyl, N-cycloalkyl or N-aryl.
3. Polyethylene cyclopentanedicarboximide according to claim 1 comprising ethylene N-methyl cyclopentanedicarboximide units.
- 10 4. Polyethylene cyclopentanedicarboximide according to claim 1 comprising ethylene N-cyclohexyl cyclopentanedicarboximide units.
5. Polyethylene cyclopentanedicarboximide according to claim 1 comprising ethylene N-aryl cyclopentanedicarboximide units.
- 15 6. Polyethylene cyclopentanedicarboximide according to claim 1 comprising ethylene N-aryl cyclopentanedicarboximide units where the imide group is an orthosubstituted phenyl.
- 20 7. A polymer derived from a precursor polymer having olefinic unsaturation in the backbone and derived from norbornene dicarboximide units wherein olefinic unsaturation in the polymer backbone is reduced by hydrogenation sufficiently to reduce glass transition temperature by at least 5°C and wherein exotherm temperature in an oxygen environment is increased by at least 10°C.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X A	EP-A-0 317 262 (JAPAN SYNTHETIC RUBBER) * page 7, line 44 - page 8, line 12; claims 1,2,7,13 * * page 3, line 52 * * page 9, line 27 - line 28 * ---	1 1-7	C08G61/00
X	DATABASE WPIL Week 8906, 5 April 1989 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 89-044025 & JP-A-63 317 520 (SHOWA DENKO) 26 December 1988 * abstract *	1-7	
A	FR-A-2 249 913 (SHOWA DENKO) * claims 1-22; examples *	1-6	
A	FR-A-1 594 934 (CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE) * claims 1-2; examples *	1-6	
A	EP-A-0 303 246 (GOODRICH) * page 13, line 33 - page 14, line 10 * -----	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			C08G
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 17 DECEMBER 1992	Examiner KLIER E.K.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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